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KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

Revision of the Constitution!

COURT OF APPEALS!

Salary and Fee Bill!

VOTE TO REFER!

Robb's Explanation!

BASES HIS ACTION ON LETTERS!

Ignores His Pledges!

[Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Pa. February 17, 1871.

SENATE.

REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. BUCKALEW from the Constitutional Reform Committee reported a bill for the revision of the Constitution.

Mr. WHITE announced that the minority would make a different report. The majority report fixed the second Tuesday of June next, for the election, both for the convention and delegates to the convention, to meet at Harrisburg, on the second Tuesday in September, with the following limitations of powers:

POWERS AND LIMITATIONS.

First—The sittings shall not extend beyond one hundred days of actual session. *Second*—Only three of the full Convention shall have the right to require separate submission of any proposed change to the popular vote. There are to be thirty-two delegates at large, each voter to vote for sixteen; and one hundred and eight district delegates, who are apportioned by this bill and elected on the cumulative system. Allegheny has eight, each voter to vote for five. The salary of delegates to be five hundred dollars, and mileage of ten cents per mile each way, for only two sessions; stationery and contingents, twenty-five dollars apiece.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

Bills Introduced—By Mr. ANDERSON: Exempting ground rent on Allegheny county from taxation, except for State purposes.

COURT OF APPEALS.

By Mr. OSWALD: Providing for creating a Court of Appeal for Pennsylvania, and conferring jurisdiction thereon.

SCHOOL LOAN AUTHORIZED.

Mr. ANDERSON called up the House bill authorizing the Springfield school district, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, to borrow money. Passed. The Senate then adjourned till Thursday afternoon.

HOUSE.

COMMITTEE ACTION ON THE FEE BILL.

Mr. WHITE moved that the House recede from its non-concurrence in the Senate amendment to the Allegheny salary and fee bill. He did this because the Senate Committee on Conference would be solid for the Senate bill, and at least one of the House Committee would favor it, yet each Committee votes for itself in the conference, and a tie would be the result in this case.

WANTS THE CONFERENCE TO GO ON.

Mr. HUMPHREYS opposed the motion, urging that the matter should go to the Committee of Conference, where he believed the whole subject would be satisfactorily adjusted.

Mr. White's motion was disagreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Beardsley, Bellaus, Buck, Cloud, Corey, Elliott, Engle, Engleman, Gray, Hall, Herster, Hewitt, Hoos, *Kerr*, Leonards, Letherman, McConnel, McJunkin, Marshall, Milliot of Erie, Moore, Morris, Prizer, Quigley, Rahmbl, Sloan, Stone, Walter, *Warner*, Wheeler, *White*, Wishart, Woolverton and Wolfe—36.

Nays—Messrs. Albright, Clark, Conrad, Cummings, Darrah, Duffy, Dumbell, Ellis, English, Potter, Griffiths, Hager, Harvey, *Humphreys*, Johnston, Josephs, Keech, Keene, Keefer, Lemon, Leidig, Lewis, McAteer, McGowan, McKeon, McMullin, McGee, Mook, Million, Montgomery, Mooney, Noyes, Purviance, Rhone, Rupley, Schaffer, Schmuck, Ross, Schoentgerly, Schwartz, Sherlock, Shinzer, Smith of Dauphin, Smith of Philadelphia, Steel, Taylor, Thompson, Wells, Whitson, Wiley, Williams of Crawford, Williams of Lancaster, Wilson, Zerbe, 64.

SPEAKER WEBB then appointed Messrs Reich, White and M'Gowan in the order named, on the Committee of Conference on the part of House, one a friend of the Senate bill and two opponents.

ADJOURNMENT.

The resolution passed adjourning the House from to-day till Monday evening after next, February 27th, in which the Senate concurred. The Senate, however, will meet on Thursday next.

The Committee of Conference on the Allegheny Salary Bill cannot meet now, Mr. Gray has been having gone to Baltimore. Mr. Robb denied the explanation that he did not base his allegation of the position of Pittsburgh bar on the two dispatches named. He has dozens of letters on the subject.

NEW JUDGE APPOINTED.

The Governor to-day appointed Henry Hughes, Esq., additional law judge of the Sixteenth Judicial district.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Japanese Embassy.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, February 17.—The Japanese mission to the United States arrived yesterday. It is composed as follows: His Imperial Highness Mediatsi, Prince of the imperial family; his Excellency Mr. Morito charge d'affaires of the legation; Mr. Tagamasa secretary of the legation; Mr. Yenzo, assistant secretary of the legation, Mr. Yenzo, attaché of the legation, and a number of officials of the Prince.

The Prince is an uncle of Prince Mikado. They are said to be personal friends. The Prince is about the same of twelve and twenty-seven years. The Minister to the West previous to the Embassy to Washington. He was also a member of the Council of State. He served as a member of the Supreme Council of Yedo, and is a strong believer in the principles of progress, who favor control the Government.

ARKANSAS.

The Impeachment of Governor Clayton—A Contested Judge.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

The St. Louis Republican's Little Rock, Ark., special says: The articles of impeachment against Governor Clayton were presented by a committee of the House yesterday morning (consisting of the Democratic members) with the exception of Senator Dunnington, who refused to assume the task of the articles can be sustained, but they say the object of bringing articles of impeachment is to prevent Governor Clayton from issuing warrants to pay the State officers, and thus force the Legislature to pass a bill providing for the payment of the State debt. They say they will not countenance his action in this respect, and contend that the Governor has no right to withhold the warrants.

The Governor will not countenance the action of the Army of the Frontier.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, O., February 17.—In the case of Thomas H. Gibson, charged with murdering Thomas Haynes at Hamilton, the charge was removed to-day to this county.

The Company formed here to build iron, steel, and other boats, premises were to go into operation.

The 79th regular meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held here on the 22d inst., will be of more than usual interest. Gen. Sherman will deliver the annual address. Elaborate preparations are being made for entertaining the many old soldiers who will attend.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Peabody Fund—Southern Educational Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Fund on Wednesday, Governor Clifford presented resolutions of respect to the memory of Admiral Farragut, Governor of the State of Tennessee, Governor of the State of Virginia, and Gen. Richard S. Ewell, of Virginia. At the time he received the news of the death of Admiral Farragut, Mr. Peabody addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, requesting that the Board should attend the funeral of the Admiral. The Board decided to accede to the request. The Southern Educational Convention will be held in 1871.

41ST CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, February 17, 1871.

SENATE.

SENATOR FROM DELAWARE.

The Vice President presented the credentials of Eli S. Saulsbury, Senator from Delaware for six years from March 4th next, which were read and laid on the table.

"I PRAY YOU REFORM IT ALTOGETHER."

Mr. FENTON presented a memorial from the New York merchants praying that some remedy be applied by Congress for abuses of the custom house. Referred.

A TERRITORIAL BILL.

Mr. NYE, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the House bill for apportionment of members of territorial councils of Wyoming and Colorado. Passed.

RELIEF OF THE BALTIMORE COLLECTORS.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS the House bill allowing credits in settlement of the accounts of John L. Thomas and Edwin H. Webster, present and former Collector of Baltimore, for moneys embezzled under their administration by their deputies was considered and passed.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE BLIND.

Mr. REVELS presented a joint resolution of the Mississippi Legislature for an appropriation for the American Printing House for the blind, and the American Institution for the blind. Referred.

A NEWSPAPER ATTACK.

Mr. HOWE, chairman of the Committee on Claims, rising to a question of explanation, proceeded to reply to an article in the New York Sun, headed "The Red River Cotton Claim," the point of which he said, seemed to hold the committee up to public reprobation because of their recommendation relating to the distributions and perfect of sales of certain cotton captured by Admiral Porter's fleet in the Red river expedition, and labelled "Condemned in the Southern Illinois District Court." The charge against each member of the committee who is named in the article referred, of an attempt to commit outrage, was entirely gratuitous.

INDIFFERENT TO PUBLIC OPINION.

Mr. DAVIS a member of the Committee, said he should not rise to a personal explanation, he never made any. Nothing concerned him less than newspaper notices of his public course. As to the cotton referred to, he thought it had been seized against law and justice, but there was no application through the committee for remedy against those who had received part of the plunder.

Messrs. PRATT and SPRAGUE also defended and explained the action of the Committee.

AN IMMACULATE CORPORATION.

Mr. NYE had read letters from Moses Taylor and Cyrus W. Field, denying that as far as the Atlantic cable was concerned, false reports of the Washington Mr. Tagamasa, secretary of the legation; Mr. Yenzo, assistant Secretary of the legation, Mr. Yenzo, attaché of the legation, and a number of officials of the Prince.

The Prince is an uncle of Prince Mikado. They are said to be personal friends. The Prince is about the same of twelve and twenty-seven years. The Minister to the West previous to the Embassy to Washington. He was also a member of the Council of State. He served as a member of the Supreme Council of Yedo, and is a strong believer in the principles of progress, who favor control the Government.

CEMETERIES—CADETS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment the House bill to protect national cemeteries. He also reported back the House joint resolution amending the bill introduced by himself recently, to provide for the selection of cadets for the Military and Naval Academy.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

PARDON—AMNESTY—CONFISCATION.

Mr. SAWYER, moved an amendment repealing the provisions inserted in the Legislative appropriation bill of last year, on the motion of Mr. Drake, which prohibited the admission as evidence in the Court of Claims of the President's pardon.

Mr. Sawyer's amendment authorizes the admission as evidence in that court of any pardon or amnesty granted in favor of Insurance companies out of the rebellion under the proclamation of the President, issued in pursuance of the act of July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to confiscate property, and for the restoration of the rights of property, where the conditions in and duties of allegiance and amnesty have been fully complied with, and oaths of amnesty and allegiance maintained inviolate. This is not to apply to the case of any person who has been engaged in the rebellion since the act of March 12, 1863, providing for the collection of abandoned property and the protection of freedmen within insurrection districts.

A long debate took place on the bill, taking a very wide range in views, having reference to the amnesty, secession and the whole variety of dead issues connected therewith, the pecuniary interests of New York as the center of the war, and various kindred as well as remote topics.

The Senate soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DULUTH HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota presented a memorial from the Minnesota Legislature for an appropriation for improving the harbor at Duluth.

CINCINNATI AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, presented a petition in favor of the proposed Cincinnati Railroad, and against the division of Kentucky into two Judicial Districts.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill, Mr. Eldridge in the chair. General debate limited to half an hour. The bill appropriates $27,475,688.

HANDS ON THE SAME OLD STRING.

Mr. MIDLACK addressed the House in an argument against the interference of the military in State elections, a use of the army which, in his opinion, was wholly unknown to the Constitution.

THE SAME TUNE IN A DIFFERENT KEY.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said he was going to do what he had never done before, oppose the whole army bill. He would do it now because the army was perverted by the President. The United States army, which had hitherto acquired its honors and glories at Yorktown and Saratoga, at Chapultepec or in the Wilderness or on the mountains of Tennessee, was now used, and mainly used, for electioneering purposes, either in southern or New England States.

AN OLD CRY—NOT ANOTHER MAN NOR ANOTHER DOLLAR.

So long as the army was used or could be used for any such purposes, with bad faith on the part of the Government, no man under any circumstances would be vote a dollar for its support. The high respect which all persons are bound to exact—if not to feel for the President of the United States forbade him to express that deeper and stronger feeling which he entertained when he, on election day, dared to use cannon and bayonets and threaten to slaughter the people if they voted against him. Because of marshals and supervisors, the most wretched outcasts of the very scourings and scum of the gutters and cauldrons of the City of New York.

SHERMAN'S UNABRIDGED QUITE INADEQUATE.

No language could express the indignation he felt at his or other men's having to vote out of the United States at the disposal of thieves and robbers.

A FOOD RULE THAT ONLY WORKS ONE WAY.

Mr. SARGENT used against the Democrats the same argument which Governor Haight, of California, and President Johnson for use of the military to carry the last Presidential election in California, had used, and he believed said that it would hardly be believed that the same Governor, Haight, had recently sent the correspondence between Gov. Haight, of California, and President Johnson for use of the military to carry the last Presidential election in California, by Seymour and Blair, and said that it would hardly be believed that the same Governor, Haight, had recently published a letter announcing himself as a candidate for re-election, and that one of his planks was opposition to military interference at elections.

SHOWS A DEMOCRATIC PRECEDENT.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. Sargent whether he was in favor of it.

Mr. SARGENT said he was in favor of it under such circumstances as in the South west of New York, but even if he were not. He thought it had been set by the illustrious instance he had referred to, that is was.

SKIRMISHING ALONG THE LINE.

The discussion at this point was continued in a desultory and irregular manner by Brooks, Sargent, Randall, Niblack, Morgan and Schenck, in the course of which Schenck said that he had never heard of a Democrat who had ever voted bought and sold in N. Lawrence County, New York, than in all the wards of New York city, and that it was usual for Republican Governors from Seward to Fenton to pardon every convicted election thief.

THE FINANCIAL VIEW OF THE CASE.

Mr. BECK inquired of Mr. Dickey who had charge of the bill, whether the act of last year regulating the pay of army officers had not increased the pay of officers to the amount of $12,000,000 received from the sale of arms and munitions during the last nine months, and whether the pay of officers was not uniform all over the country to control elections.

SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.

Mr. DICKEY replied that as to the first inquiry, or the $12,000,000 received from the sale of arms that could not be used as appropriations, but must be turned over to the Treasury other than the ordinary way. As to the law regulating the pay of army officers, he understood that the pay of all officers throughout the country was uniform, and that the law had been repealed, and all under that rank diminished.

EXPLAINS THE RULE IS THE CONTRARY.

Mr. LOGAN contradicted the assertion that the pay of the private soldier had been increased. He (Logan) stated that the pay of the private soldier was the same as under the aggregate reduction of army expenditure there were two millions less than in 1865. The reduction of the number of troops will probably not be available to put the bill of stringent measures in force. The quarter system it is hardly necessary to say, is simple ruin to all commercial enterprise.

Curtis on Women Lecturers.

Yet there remains in many courteous and generous minds the old prejudice. A woman should not speak in public, they say. Go if you will, and enjoy listening if you can; but we will not say away. We do not think it feminine. Yet the good friend who says this went with delight to hear Jenny Lind; and pays for the latter, Mrs. Friend, and the two Misses Friend, sixteen dollars to hear Nilsson; carriage, four dollars; gloves, and incidentals on account of ice cream, etc., a total of twenty-five dollars. He likes music, she is a sweet singer, and it is *womanly* and to hear a famous songstress does not. Certainly Miss Curtis does not quarrel with those who like to hear manly and sweet singers. But when we speak of propriety, it is not that it not as unfeminine for a woman to sing upon a platform in a public hall as to speak to the same audience? If she can sing, certainly she ought to be severely discouraged; and if she speaks badly, let her—we say it in a spirit of love—go and do likewise. But then, in the same spirit, we say the same thing to singers and orators who are not women. In fact we can hardly see the propriety of any one's undertaking to his sex that a man should sing or speak who has no talent for singing or speaking? It is not the Jenny Chair or the Curtis Chair. But when the woman has a noble talent for song, exquisitely cultivated—when Jenny Lind stands before us, with her whole soul in one upon the other, and with her very soul sings, "I know that my Redeemer liveth"—is it improper? Is it unwomanly? Is it unfeminine? Why, our good friend himself goes home a better man, because a more holy spirit has been breathed into him. Or when Anna Dickinson, a young girl, dares to suppose that instead of singing those words she had read other words from those lips, and that they shone with new light, and illuminated with new meaning, and that a more earnest conviction and power that they shone with new light, and illuminated with new meaning, and that a more earnest conviction and power that she should do it? If a woman is evidently shallow and vain, and is plainly more concerned with the effect than with the fact, will produce than with that of her words—if what she says is evidently said for ostentation, we cannot bear to hear her. But there are women as intelligent, who think as much and feel as deeply, as the best men; and why is it the duty of neutral Powers to interfere to procure such measures of peace as may restore tranquility to Europe and independence to France. The resolution was opposed as inopportune and impolitic.

ENGLAND'S POSITION SELFISH.

Messrs. Peel and Fawcett, while they partially sustained the Government, could not help feeling that England's position was a selfish one. England, they said, was under the temptuous in her tone toward her. England's philanthropy was the only redeeming feature.

ITALY.

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QUEEN OF SPAIN ILL.

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THE FISHERY QUESTION.

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The Accident near Greenwich—Villainy at Work—Ice Removed.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Proceedings of the Assembly!

GERMAN MOVEMENTS!

French Towns Assessed!

FAVRE TO TREAT FOR PEACE!

Indemnity Money!

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BE DEDUCTED!

Bismarck's Terms of Peace!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE WAR.

BORDEAUX, February 17.—At to-day's session of the National Assembly, the following Vice Presidents were chosen: Louis Joseph Martel, Benoist, D'Alsy, Lideric Vital and Leon De Malville.

THIERS FOR CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

A resolution was introduced in the Assembly proposing Thiers for Chief Executive with authority to nominate a Ministry, but providing that the power of the Republic shall be exercised under the control of the Assembly.

RECRIMINATION.

Violent recriminations ensued between the Conservative and Republican Deputies. A letter was subsequently read from Faidherbe declining to accept the membership.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

BORDEAUX, February 17.—Favre and Picard of the Paris government have arrived here. The majority of the Assembly are favorable to the proposal to appoint Thiers Chief Executive, with power. The military force positions inside the Assembly Hall was doubled to-day. M. Grevy has assumed the Presidency. All the elections in the Department of the Seine Inferieure have gone Republican. Before the sitting was opened, a member remarked that "to get here I have been obliged to pass through Prussians, and I shall go back with therefore in the future come armed myself."

DENIES THE SOFT IMPEACHMENT.

A letter from Prince Napoleon explicitly denies the report that he ever offered himself to Bismarck as the successor of the Emperor Napoleon.

ABOUT THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

A correspondent of the Berlin *Times* telegraphs that it is not probable that prior to the assemblage of the German Diet, the Emperor William will probably remain at Versailles, and the meeting of the Parliament be postponed. A Versailles correspondent says he is suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis.

GERMAN MOVEMENTS.

German troops are concentrating on the Loire.

Paris is occupied by the Germans, Falkenstein will be declared Governor.

The town of Borsay is to hand out 300,000 francs to the richer tharnt of bombardment. Contributions are also being levied in Normandy.

FRENCH PRISONERS ON THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

LEIPSIC, February 17.—A petition to the French National Assembly is circulating among the prisoners in Germany expressive of the desire for the establishment of the question whether the form of the Government of France shall be a monarchy or republic, to universal suffrage.

LONDON, February 17.—The Paris *Figaro* says it is reported that the German propositions for peace were the cession of Alsace and Lorraine and a portion of the Department of Doubs, and an indemnity of one and a half milliards of thalers, the Prussians to keep all the same as they have captured, the French fleet and colonies to remain intact.

PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES.

LONDON, February 17.—A dispatch from Dieppe of the 15th says the Emperor William, accompanied by his staff, visited the fortification exacted from the Department of the Seine Inferieure to one-third of the original amount.

FAVRE—A PEACE TREATY.

Favre has left Paris again for Bordeaux, whence he will return with the National Assembly of the Assembly to negotiate for a treaty of peace.

PAID ON ACCOUNT.

All contributions which have been collected by Germans in France otherwise than as penalties, will be reckoned in the general war indemnity.

POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED.

BERLIN, February 17.—A decree has been issued declaring that while it is still impossible to relax the state of siege, the Emperor, desiring that the electoral movement should be unfettered, annuls during the period of election the clauses in the proclamation of the state of siege, suspending the right of association and public meeting, and further directs that political prisoners awaiting trial be released, but without prejudice to their future prosecution.

The session of the Prussian Diet was closed to-day by Imperial message.

ENGLAND.

THE BANKERS' CONFERENCE.

LONDON, February 17.—There was no meeting of bankers to-day, yesterday. They have been being disposed to wait the arrival of the representatives from France.

THE TERMS OF THE CLAIMS COMMISSION.

In the House of Commons to-night Viscount Enfield, replying to a question, repeated the statement that the Anglo-American Commission had not yet finished its work, the difficulties between the two countries. Their mission is simply to determine the facts and report them. If arbitration is preferred, British claims would also be submitted to it.

ANGLO-PRUSSIAN TREATY.

It is said that the Foreign Office has received no conclusive evidence of the existence of the secret treaty between Russia and Prussia.

ENGLISH INTERVENTION.

In the House of Commons, Auberon Herbert moved a resolution that in the opinion of the House it was the duty of neutral Powers to interfere to procure such measures of peace as may restore tranquility to Europe and independence to France. The resolution was opposed as inopportune and impolitic.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL.

State Department Preparing for the Claims Commission—Curious Legal Question—Can Napoleon III. Sue in U. S. Courts.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PREPARING FOR THE SITTINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1871.

The State Department is busily engaged arranging for convenient reference all the information in our archives bearing upon the Alabama, fishery and every other question of difference between the United States and Great Britain, with a view to the approaching meeting of the Joint High Commission.

A CURIOUS LEGAL CASE.

A case was argued before the Supreme Court to-day, involving the question whether the Emperor Napoleon third had a right to sue in courts of the United States in a matter involving damages done to a French national vessel in the bay of San Francisco, caused by a collision. General Cushing in the affirmative, and C. B. Goodrich in the negative.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

Jacob J. Hochstatter, postmaster at Nebraska City, Neb., J. Melton, Turner, Mo., Minister resident and Consul General to Liberia.

THE RIVERS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, February 17.—River fifteen feet; risen eleven inches in twenty-four hours Arrived—Exchange, from St. Louis; America, from Nashville; Bermuda, from Evansville; Champion, from Memphis. Departed—Exchange, for Pittsburgh; May Anderson, for wheeling; Shamrock, for St. Louis. It rained hard three hours in the forenoon. Resumed at six o'clock. Temperature 52°.

CAIRO, February 17.—Idlewild, Evansville packet at 11 P. M.; Hyatt, Louisville to Memphis at 5 A. M.; Grand Lake, New Orleans to Pittsburgh at 6; T. P. Eckert, Cairo to Goose Island at 7; Mary Forsyth, Cairo to New Orleans at noon; John Lumsden, Nashville packet at 1 P. M.; Tom Jasper, New Orleans to St. Louis at 2; Mollie Able, Cairo to New Orleans at 2; Uda, Red river to St. Louis at 4; M. J. Wicks, New Orleans to St. Louis at 6; St. Marys, Evansville to Memphis at 8. The river fell five inches; rain almost without intermission since 3 A. M.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—Arrived—St. Joseph and W. J. Brown from Memphis; Valid from Louisville; W. J. Lewis from New Orleans. Departed—North Western for New Orleans; Belle of Memphis for Memphis; W. H. Brown for Cairo. River falling slowly. Rain has fallen since early this morning, and continues heavily. A telegram from Vicksburg announces the death of Capt. Tom Brierly, formerly a Missouri river steamboatman.

LOUISVILLE, February 17.—River stationary; four feet in Indian Chute, six feet in the canal—progress of ice. Raining all day. Arrived—Sam Boyd from St. Louis; Tennessee from New Orleans. Departed—Alaska, Sam J. Hale, for Cincinnati; Kate Putnam for Pittsburgh. Ice came in with the rain, and in danger of salt for this city. Business on the levee is dull, owing to the bad weather.

MEMPHIS, February 17.—Rainy; river fell six inches; declined two feet in all. Up—City of Cairo; Charley Morris. Down—Belleville, Pat Cleburne.

LOUISVILLE, February 17.—Departed—Sam J. Hale for Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS.

Female Suffrage—A Cruel Committee.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, February 17.—The Senate Committee, to whom was referred the memorial from female suffragists, asking the legislature to urge Congress to submit a Sixteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, granting the franchise to women, reported as follows: Resolved, That the ladies have all they have the right to vote under the Constitution of the United States, and that it is the duty of the courts to see that the United States courts, therefore the ladies are respectfully referred to those courts for the enforcement of their rights."

BRUNSWICK, ME.

Extensive Conflagration.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BRUNSWICK, ME., February 17.—An extensive conflagration occurred here this morning. Two saw mills, two mash and blind factories, a flouring mill, woolen mill and several smaller manufactories were totally destroyed with a portion of the bridge which connects this place with Topsham. Loss estimated to a reduction of the valuation exacted from the Department of the Seine Inferieure to one-third of the original amount.

FAVRE—A PEACE TREATY.

Favre has left Paris again for Bordeaux, whence he will return with the National Assembly of the Assembly to negotiate for a treaty of peace.

PAID ON ACCOUNT.

All contributions which have been collected by Germans in France otherwise than as penalties, will be reckoned in the general war indemnity.

POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED.

BERLIN, February 17.—A decree has been issued declaring that while it is still impossible to relax the state of siege, the Emperor, desiring that the electoral movement should be unfettered, annuls during the period of election the clauses in the proclamation of the state of siege, suspending the right of association and public meeting, and further directs that political prisoners awaiting trial be released, but without prejudice to their future prosecution.

The session of the Prussian Diet was closed to-day by Imperial message.

ENGLAND.

THE BANKERS' CONFERENCE.

LONDON, February 17.—There was no meeting of bankers to-day, yesterday. They have been being disposed to wait the arrival of the representatives from France.

THE TERMS OF THE CLAIMS COMMISSION.

In the House of Commons to-night Viscount Enfield, replying to a question, repeated the statement that the Anglo-American Commission had not yet finished its work, the difficulties between the two countries. Their mission is simply to determine the facts and report them. If arbitration is preferred, British claims would also be submitted to it.

ANGLO-PRUSSIAN TREATY.

It is said that the Foreign Office has received no conclusive evidence of the existence of the secret treaty between Russia and Prussia.

ENGLISH INTERVENTION.

In the House of Commons, Auberon Herbert moved a resolution that in the opinion of the House it was the duty of neutral Powers to interfere to procure such measures of peace as may restore tranquility to Europe and independence to France. The resolution was opposed as inopportune and impolitic.

ENGLAND'S POSITION SELFISH.

Messrs. Peel and Fawcett, while they partially sustained the Government, could not help feeling that England's position was a selfish one. England, they said, was under the temptuous in her tone toward her. England's philanthropy was the only redeeming feature.

ITALY.

PAPAL GUARANTEE.

FLORENCE, February 16.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed the Papal guarantee bill without action, and adjourned till the 1st of March.

QUEEN OF SPAIN ILL.

The Queen of Spain, who is now en route for Madrid, has been compelled by indisposition to delay her journey to Nice.

BRITISH PROVINCES.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, February 17.—The Governor, in opening the Legislature, referred to the fisheries. The Governor said that a question, shielding the United States vessels from the Colony, having been submitted to the Imperial Government, a reply has been received which led to a removal of the prohibition restrictions.

VARIOUS SOURCES.

VIENNA, February 16.—The Chevalier Antoine de Schwerling has been chosen President of the Upper House of the Austrian Parliament.

BUCHAREST, February 16.—The Roumanian Senate has voted a resolution expressive of condolence and devotion toward Charles, and the entire co-operation in the acts of Government.

ATHENS, February 16.—M. Canicloesky has been appointed Greek Minister of War.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamships India and Europa touched at Moville to-day (17th).

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 17—4.30 P. M.—Consols on account 92¾ for both. Bonds Prm: 11 3s 1865, do '65, 93¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 87½. Erie, 19¾.

FRANKFORT, February 17.—Five-Twenties 87 95/8.

LIVERPOOL, February 17.—Cotton steady, with middling uplands at 7¾d. Wheat—California to Hamburg red western No 2 to No 1 No 6d@7s; winter 7s@7s 3d. Flour 28s.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

The Accident near Greenwich—Villainy at Work—Ice Removed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

POUGHKEEPSIE, February 17.—Information is received here from reliable sources that the accident last night near Greenwich was caused by the spreading of the rails, and upon close examination by detectives, it was found that a section had been drawn from one rail. This information has been reported to the officials of the road, and an investigation will take place immediately.

THE TENNESSEE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PROBABLY BURNT AT SEA.

HAVANA, February 17.—A vessel which arrived at the eastern end of the Island, reports having seen on the second inst., a war steamer on fire with three masts gone, and a number of black, half-clothed, about two thousand tons, steaming slowly, and supposed to be the Tennessee.

BY MAIL FROM ABROAD.

THE Prussian military system which has achieved such triumphs in France has just been introduced in Greece.

THE German papers refer to the great increase of lunacy in France. If misery can drive men mad the French surely have every right to be so.

THE Tycoon of Japan is about to send an embassy to Emperor William, of Germany, to congratulate him on his victory over the "French barbarians."

IT is anticipated that telegraphic communication between Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, and London, will be established by the end of this year.

THE little daughter of the Prussian commander of the Fortress of Magdeburg was recently saved from drowning by some French prisoners confined there at the risk of their own lives.

THERE is something like a small pox epidemic in London now, and the disease is frightfully prevalent throughout the country. The mortality in Paris is chiefly from the same cause.

FOUR hundred and fourteen thousand and twenty five persons pay income tax in the Kingdom of Prussia, and the whole amount paid in during the preceding year amounted to 5,195,810 Prussian thalers.

PETRUS VAN SCHENDELL, one of the most famous painters of Europe, died at Brussels last month. He was particularly distinguished for his excellent coloring and the beautiful shadow effect he produced.

COUNT VON MOLTKE is said to be engaged to a beautiful and wealthy German young lady of the higher nobility. The wedding, it is reported, will take place immediately after the return of the old hero from France.

FOUR married women of Podbizca, in Bohemia were convicted in December last of having poisoned their husbands at a party which one of them had given for that purpose. They were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The debt of all the German States is at present 1,

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, FEB. 18, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
No. 1104 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 25th, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d DAY of MARCH, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

HAMILTON H. DISHINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMBLY,
R. B. ORR,
JAMES W. H. NEWLIN,
Secretaries.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

GOLD closed in New York yester day at 111¼@111¾.

BOSTON has raised sixty thousand dollars, and New York fifty thousand dollars for the relief of the French sufferers.

GOVERNOR ALCORN, of Mississippi, who was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Revels on the fourth of March next, refuses to take his seat. This will cause another election to be held.

ONE million one hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed for the bonds of the American Steamship Company. It is necessary to raise some four hundred thousand dollars more before the company can be ready for work.

THE United States Senate has made one plunge in a subsidy scheme. After battling very bravely against them thus long, it has surrendered so far at least as refers to a line of steamers run between New Orleans and Mexico. Having made the plunge, we await subsequent action on the hundreds of similar schemes before Congress.

SENSATIONAL items in journals have become so exceedingly common, that a reader is almost compelled to doubt everything that has not on its face the stamp of truth. How much indignation has been heaped on the Williamsburgh scoundrel, who rushed on unprotected ladies and gashed their faces with a knife, and then very mysteriously disappeared, it would be very difficult to conjecture. But it appears to have been a sensational item, for the most rigid search on the part of the Williamsburgh police, has failed to discover any victim of this fiend. It is probably the three black crows story over again.

WE DIRECT attention to the communication elsewhere printed, over the signature of our esteemed fellow-citizen, F. R. Brunot, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, on affairs in the far west. The writer's views are clearly stated and make up a strong case in favor of the red men whose misdeeds are always painted in glowing colors to the world, but whose wrongs are rarely set forth in proper light. The communication is well and temperately written, and, coming from a truthful, just and generous friend of the helpless and oppressed of all colors and climes, will command and receive the attention which it merits.

WE HAVE OFFENDED the Louisville *Courier Journal* in taking exceptions to the Legislature of Virginia changing the title of "Washington College" to "Washington and Lee University." We did think and do think that the Virginia effort to make Washington's memory bear a portion of the obloquy attached to the name of Robert E. Lee would be a miserable failure, and that it would not draw Lee out of the mire. The idea that you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear was an axiom so old that we thought it could not be disputed, but if the *Courier Journal* believes it can accomplish this feat, we say very frankly that we are content for it to try, and when it succeeds we will also acknowledge that Washington and Lee have been appropriately named together by the Virginia Legislature. In the meantime we beg to be excused for feeling little sympathy with the effort of that Legislature, to make a patriot out of one, to whom it would be the greatest act of kindness to allow his memory to be forgotten.

THE bill for the repeal of the Income Tax will be reported by Mr. Hooper to the House in a few days. The same effort will be made as when presented before, to go into Committee of the Whole. The effort this time will probably be successful, but we have little expectation that the Income bill will be reached. No less than seventeen important bills are on the calendar ahead of it. The nature and character of these bills may be determined from their titles: A bill to suspend the provisions of "An Act to strengthen the public credit," &c.; a bill to apportion the representation of the several States in the House of Representatives for the Forty-second Congress; a bill to reduce and lighten the burdens of taxation; a bill to reduce the duties on imports; a bill for the reduction of internal taxes; a bill to abolish the duty on coal; a bill to authorize the issue of convertible bonds; a bill to reduce the duties on imported salt. These are a few of the bills ahead of the Income bill, and the rules compel that these bills should be taken up in order. With such an army of work ahead of the Tax bill, it is scarcely probable it can be reached. The nature of the bills is sufficient to account for the vote of those favorable to the repeal of the Income Tax, against going into Committee of the Whole.

WEST POINT.

The report of the Committee investigating the difficulty at West Point has assumed positive shape. It will be remembered that Mr. Butler offered an amendment to the resolutions of that Committee, proposing as a punishment for the First class to deprive its members on their graduation of the customary furlough. This amendment was rejected, and the resolution of the Committee directing the dismissal of the leaders and instigators of the First class, and court martialing the rest, was passed. The three members of the Fourth class who were forced to resign were restored.

So much having been done, there is yet much more to do. We are not informed who are the leaders and instigators of the First class, and an additional investigation will most likely be required before that fact is disclosed. While we think the punishment very severe on the First class, yet, as it has been pronounced, it ought to be carried into execution. There is very little use in proposing measures of this nature unless they are followed up. We think, however, that the punishment proposed by Mr. Butler would have sufficed, and more particularly as the Cadets of the Fourth class have been restored.

On the motion of Mr. Johnson, a Court of Inquiry will be established, to inquire into the conduct of the officers at West Point. The determination seems to be to have no more such scenes as have disgraced West Point during the past year. While they are about it, would it not be as well to make some little inquiry into the case of Smith—some little investigation with reference to his treatment? Barnes has a defender, and one that stands boldly up for him, and he can get a Committee of Inquiry at once. Is there no ground to make some slight investigation of the case of the first colored Cadet appointed to West Point?

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

As we anticipated, Mr. Buckalew has proven that his bill relative to cumulative voting for School Directors, was but a primary step in order to gain the opportunity to introduce a similar provision in other elections. He has now introduced a bill in the Senate authorizing the election of county, ward, borough and township officers by cumulative voting, and regulating the election of County Commissioners and Auditors by the same system. In a late issue we presented to our readers, the dangers arising from this innovation, and a little reflection ought to teach any one, that so far from the method proposed benefitting the minority, it does not do so at all. We hope that the present bill will be defeated without hesitation, and the lesson be at once taught, that we do not intend to place our cities in such a condition that the roughs and outlaws within it, may hold so much power as to defeat the wishes of the people. That element has already too much sway in ruling the elections, and the present bill would increase what they already have. If bribery and corruption be one of the desired objects, Mr. Buckalew's bill will fully accomplish it, and reduce the number of persons to whom the practice of selling their votes, has become a business, by making every man among them equal to two or three men under the present law. It is gratifying that the author of cumulative voting in the election of School Directors has so soon shown his determination to make his law general. Let this bill be defeated at once.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

Every effort on the part of Republican members to bring the question of a Constitutional Convention before the Senate, is defeated by the Democrats. Mr. White's motion to make all bills for a Constitutional Reform Convention the special order for Thursday next, was defeated by the Democracy.

From the hour that Democracy has had control of the Senate, it has proven itself utterly unworthy the confidence of the people. It has trampled on all law and order, violated plain rules, and taken ground utterly impossible to justify, either in honesty or sound sense, with the public. Notwithstanding its most earnest promises of reform it evades the question whenever it is brought up, and defeats every attempt to secure a fair discussion on the question of a Constitutional Convention. Holding the power in the Senate, gained through a most outrageously fraudulent election, covered over by equally gross frauds by the Democratic Senators, it is every day proving to what underhand means it can resort to when it has the power. But let it be kept before the people, Democracy is in favor of special legislation as well as corruption and fraud, and is doing its best to prevent having the Constitution reformed. The hollowness of its party cry thus becomes exposed, and it can be more thoroughly realized how unreliable are all its protestations and promises. Wallace, as speaker, made a bitter vindictive, partizan and threatening speech when he took his office in the Senate. After abusing the Republican party, he immediately set aside all law in the Lyndall-Dechert case. Having made up a windy speech over what have been the rules of the Senate, and declared what should not be offered as bills, he breaks his own word, and receives bill after bill relating to the very subjects he declared were excluded. This is Democratic reform.

PAN HANDLE RAILROAD.

We entered a short disclaimer in our issue of yesterday against a communication which appeared in the GAZETTE of Thursday, in relation to the object had in view in the change of management which it is rumored is about to take place in the "Pan Handle," or Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, and promised to revert to the subject this morning. We now redeem our promise.

Since the annual meeting of this Company, which was held in Steubenville on the 9th instant, a number of ill-natured and ill-timed, not to say wicked, squibs has appeared in one or two papers, by whom originated and fabricated it is not our business to inquire. All we have to say is, that they were not dictated by the true friends of those whom they were intended either to malign or defend. They were either written or dictated in malice or ignorance of the facts, and have done no honor to any one. They have only been the means of exhibiting the animus of those who concocted them. The only existing ground for bringing the charge of fraud—a rather serious one—against certain gentlemen is, so far as we know, and we flatter ourselves that we are acquainted with the leading facts, that the names of some persons which were on the Board of Directors last year, were displaced by new ones at the recent annual election. There is not the slightest insinuation that there was any irregularity in the election, nor that unfair and dishonorable means were resorted to in order to elect the present Board. So far as we know, the gentlemen who compose the new Board were elected unanimously. No one has hinted that they did not receive a majority of the votes of the stockholders, who have unquestionably the right to express their preference for such men as they desire to manage and control their affairs.

But it is claimed that the complexion of the new Board indicates a change in the management, with a view of perpetrating a fraud. If this has any meaning, it is that the stockholders are laying schemes to defraud themselves, a thing they are not very likely to do. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, upon whose shoulders all the alleged sins committed in the late election have been laid, is the chief stockholder in the Pan Handle Company, and owns three-fourths, at least, of all the stock of the different consolidated roads between Pittsburgh and Columbus. It is not likely, then, that this corporation would do anything that would be detrimental to its own interests, that it would divert traffic from its own lines and play into the hands of rival ones. This is not one of the traits that have characterized its management hitherto, and it is not likely that it will be guilty of committing suicide soon. But granting that it does contemplate a change in the management of the Pan Handle Division, has it not a perfect right to make such changes as, in its wise judgment, will insure to the public good and its own benefit? It, above all others, is interested in the prosperity of the road. Why, then, should it not inaugurate, if it can, a more economical and successful management? The Pan Handle, to our knowledge, has never declared a dividend yet. This is a state of things in which the Pennsylvania Company has no faith, and if it contemplates a change in the administration of the affairs of the Pan Handle, it is, we are well assured, with the view of securing dividends to the stockholders, of which none of them will complain.

But we feel most sensitively the insinuations that have been thrown out in regard to the contemplated perpetration of fraud by the new Board, inasmuch as we see upon it the names of some of the citizens of this city, whom every one who knows delights to honor. They have been and raised here. They have sustained an unblemished and irreproachable character. Their names are in all the churches, and in every benevolent institution. They have made princely contribution to religious, literary and humane institutions. They could not, and would not lend themselves to any fraud. Their names are a sufficient guarantee that everything will be conducted uprightly and honestly, and that nothing will be tolerated for a moment, that would be damaging to the public interests, or oppressive, or ruinous to stockholders. The other gentlemen are known as the most competent and successful railroad men in the country, and if they have any peers, they certainly have no superiors in the profession to which they have devoted themselves. Their honesty and success in the management of the great railroad lines with which they have been connected, fortify them impregnably against all charges of fraud and double-dealing.

The insinuation thrown out by those, perhaps, who have been disappointed in some way, that the great design of the rumored change is to supersede certain gentlemen who had occupied, and faithfully discharged the duties pertaining to, distinguished positions in the Pan Handle corporation, is in exceedingly bad taste. Our personal acquaintance with these high-minded gentlemen enables us to say that these insinuations find no echo in their breasts. We have not the least doubt that they have been thrown out without their knowledge, and in opposition to their wishes. They served the Company, according to the best of their ability, so long as they enjoyed health necessary to enable them to do so, and it is wickedly cruel for any one, now that they are suffering from shattered health, and unable to perform the active duties pertaining to the position they held so long and so honorably, to insinuate that the object had in electing the present Board is to eject them from office. If a change is to be made, we admire the extreme delicacy with which the matter has been approached. If there had been any desire to do dishonor to the gentlemen to whom we have referred, their names would have been omitted altogether. So far from attempting to do them any dishonor, they were re-elected with the same unanimity as those who have been held up as intriguers. We enjoy an extensive acquaintance with the officers of the different corporations concerned, and can bear our humble testimony, that on many occasions we have heard the officers of the Pennsylvania Company speaking in terms of the highest praise of those very gentlemen, whom one or two designing individuals would have us believe are about to be ostracized. They are greatly esteemed both for their worth and influence. If then the rumors which have been afloat for the last two or three months should prove true, and a change should take place in the management of the affairs of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Saint Louis Railway, it will be such an one as will redound to the public benefit, and the interests of *all* the stockholders, and the present officials will rejoice in it as much as any others can, and lend their hearty co-operation in its inauguration, and the achievment of the results it is intended to produce.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

According to a circular from the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church, the receipts for the year ending the first instant, amounts to eleven thousand dollars, less than the previous year. In order that the Board may prosecute its work on the scale now projected, within the next three months, one hundred and sixty one thousand three hundred dollars are necessary. Much solicitude is expressed whether the Church will respond to this call.

The Presbyterian church, Cohocksink, Pa., Rev. Mr. Mutchmore pastor, have been holding meetings since the Week of Prayer, and much prosperity has been the result. About eighty enquirers have appeared, comprising persons of all ages, and it is expected a large number will be gathered into the church.

At the northwest corner of Broad and Arch streets, Philadelphia, is located a large and epacious Baptist church, and at the southeast corner stands the new white marble Methodist Episcopal church, recently opened. A number of prominent English Lutherans have recently purchased the lot on the southwest corner, who intend to erect a beautiful edifice, at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, of which the Rev. Dr. Seiss is to be the pastor.

Rev S. H. Thompson, lately of Pittsburgh, was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Canandaigua, New York, on the 2d inst.

The Cistercian order of Monks cultivate a farm of twelve hundred acres, nine miles southwest of Dubuque, Iowa. In the centre of the tract the largest monastery in America is being built.

The United Presbyterian Lake Presbytery, at its regular session, Greenville, Pa., the overture on Papal baptism was disposed of by adopting the following resolution: *Resolved*, That, in the judgment of Presbytery, Papal baptism is invalid; and that the General Assembly be respectfully requested to say so. One member was excused from voting; otherwise the resolution was adopted unanimously.

Five years ago the Methodist Episcopal Church had no church, congregation or membership in Swedau, since which the membership has grown to two thousand, while twenty-one missionary workers are in the field.

The *Congregationalist* gives an account of an extraordinary work or grace at Bristol, N. H. On the first of January fourteen young ladies joined the Congregational church, and then the work of prayer and labor was faithfully carried on, and the pastor writes, every merchant, every doctor, the lawyer, the hotel keeper, every rum-seller, every drunkard but two are rejoicing in Christ. Whole families again and again have asked for prayers. At present four hundred are indulging hope.

Rev. W. F. Hatfield, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Danbury, Conn., baptized Sunday week sixty-nine persons, mainly from fifteen to twenty-five years of age, and received over one hundred into the church, all of them the fruits of the revival in progress since the 1st of January.

The death of the Rev. J. R. Dodds, of typhus fever, at Aleppo, Syria, a devoted and useful missionary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, is a serious loss to the mission work, as he had a thorough knowledge of the Arabic language, and gave great promise of usefulness.

The Friends in some places are eschewing the old fashioned "meeting-houses," with their plain board sittings. In Baltimore the Friends have erected a building which is a model of neatness and taste, of pressed brick with brown trimmings while the interior has walnut pews with cushions and carpets.

An All-day Prayer meeting was held in the elegant marble Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Broad and Arch streets, Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, to pray for a revival of God's work, commencing at nine o'clock in the morning and extending until after ten o'clock at night, conducted by various clergyman of all evangelical denominations. Twelve different ministers conducted the services, one hour each.

It is a remarkable fact that the Reformed Presbyterian church, on South Broad street, Philadelphia, has never had but two pastors, father and son. The church was established in 1799, and was under charge of the elder, Dr. Wylie, till 1843, when his son, the present pastor, was settled over it. It has a membership of five hundred, and over five hundred children in its Sunday school, including three colored schools. The congregation contributes liberally to benevolent objects.

The Corresponding Secretary of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, Rev. Dr. J. M. Ferris, reports the receipts for Foreign Missions for the year 1870, were seventy-two thousand four hundred and seventy-three dollars, about seven thousand dollars more than the previous year. The Board has been enabled to pay four thousand dollars of its indebtedness. A debt of thirty-three thousand still remains. The Doctor urges that by the time the fiscal year ends, April 30th, that the debt be reduced to less than twenty thousand, or removed altogether.

The Massachusetts Universalist Convention recommend all the Universalist societies in the State to observe the centenary birth day, April 30 next, of Rev. Hosea Ballou, one of the most popular Universalist preachers in the United States.

Archbishop Manning of the Roman Catholic Church, in a recent sermon explaining and defending the degree by which St. Joseph has been declared the patron of the universal Church, is reported to have said: "The Church is, as it were, a family, the Savior being a brother, Mary the mother, and St. Joseph the guardian!"

Olive Logan refused a Boston committee to lecture on Sunday, stating in her reply: "Six days shall thou labor and *do all thy work*; but the seventh is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work."

It is estimated that three millions of the Five-million fund of the Presbyterian Church are subscribed. Should this be true the proposed sum will be fully raised.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PITTSBURGH, February 17, 1871.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Without meaning to impugn either the accuracy, or the motives of your correspondent who doubtless sent you precisely, what was "reported" to him, I venture to ask you to reprint the following telegram from a late issue of your paper, with some comments to show how erroneous are the impressions it tends to produce upon the mind of the public. I should hardly think it necessary to comment upon a single telegram, were it not a fair example of the many with which the Eastern press is supplied from the West, where there is something to be gained by creating a public opinion adverse to the Red men:

"OMAHA, January 7.—It is reported that the two or three thousand Indians who are loitering around Forts Laramie and Fetterman, and being subsisted by the Government, could procure plenty of game if they chose, but prefer to be fed in idleness. As it is, they decline to go upon a reservation and work, and will not permit any whites to go north of the Platte, or permit a line of communication with Montana to be established through their country. They are being fed that they may not murder and steal."

The Indians alluded to are the Ogalalla Sioux, and some bands of Northern Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, who have been influenced to peace by Red Cloud, the Ogalalla Chief. Red Cloud and his people have been very unwilling heretofore to leave their hunting grounds for the sake of being fed. If they are doing so now, from any other cause than to avoid absolute starvation, it is precisely what the Government desires. It is the first step towards inducing them to settle, and in due time to the civilizing process, as all the other Sioux have done. But it is extremely improbable that they are there from choice. Besides, if there are but "two or three thousand loitering around" the forts, they are but a small part of the tribe, and the others must be still on the hunting grounds, doing the best they may to support themselves. "It is reported," says the telegram, "that they could procure plenty of game if they choose." As no white man can go north of the Platte to ascertain whether there is plenty of game there, the imagination alone must have originated the report.

In the Summer and Fall Red Cloud said repeatedly that the buffaloes were getting scarce, and earnestly solicited permission to buy ammunition from the traders, with which they might kill small game; otherwise, he said, his people could not live. "Small game" means, with the soldiers, elk, deer, antelopes, and other animals which they cannot procure in any quantity with the bow and arrow. The permission was refused them until a longer continuance of good behavior should test the sincerity of their peaceful professions. This is the chief cause for their present necessity, and if there were none other, renders it but just that they should be fed.

Setting aside, however, all considerations of justice and humanity, and assuming for the moment that the worst that can be possibly said of Indians is true, it is the plainest economy to feed them. It would probably cost no more not only to feed all the Indians, but in addition to pension, at a handsome rate, every white citizen in Wyoming than to carry on a war with the Sioux. Nothing in all the experience of the United States Government has been relatively to those objects aimed for so costly, useless and inglorious as the Indian wars of the last twenty years.

The Peace commissioners' report, made by Generals Sherman, Harney, Augur, Sanborne and others, in speaking of the Cheyenne war, which was brought on by the act of a murderous organization of frontiersmen said: "it cost the Government fifteen millions, and left confederation and death to the border settlements." Of the result of a years campaign, "Fifteen or twenty Indians had been killed at an expense of more than a million dollars apiece, while hundreds of our soldiers had lost their lives, many of our settlers had been butchered and much property destroyed." * * *

* * * "When the utter futility of *conquering* a peace was made manifest," said the same gentlemen—"a peace policy was resorted to."

The cost of war with Red Cloud which began in 1866, cannot be told. Among other expensive operations Forts Marino, C. F. Smith and Phil Kearney were established and garrisoned in the heart of the Indian country. Red Cloud declared they must be removed, and as he left the council to which he had been invited, he placed his hand upon his rifle and said "in this, and the Great Spirit I trust for the right." One of the events of this war was the fight known as "The Phil Kearney massacre," wherein the lamented Col. Fetterman and the ninety-five men of his command who marched out in pursuit of Indians, were killed within two miles of the Fort. Many lives were lost on the frontier, and the result was that in order to secure a peace which we failed to conquer, the Forts had to be abandoned, and the country in dispute once more by a solemn treaty guaranteed to the possession of the Indians. With such facts as these, and they are adduced as samples of the rest, it is impossible not to conclude that Indian wars are the most costly, useless, and humiliating experiences of the Government. Nor do these words express their worst. The atrocities of Indian warfare leave along the border settlements a track of death and misery which none but the sufferers can only know.

If a few hundred thousand dollars, or even a few millions of dollars spent annually in feeding the soldiers will prevent war at such a cost, even those who contend that they are incurably lazy, blood-thirsty vagabonds, who "ought to be exterminated," must admit that it would be madness or folly not to feed them.

But to return to our telegram "They will not permit any whites to go north of the Platte, or permit a line of communication through Montana through their territory." That statement is true, but as it is put, most persons will get the impression that somebody—or the people at large—are being wronged by the refusal. The seeming unreasonableness of the Indians, is charged up in the public mind as another reason against treating them with humanity and justice.

A statement of the facts will shew that the Indians are right. That the men who want to go north of the Platte, and want to make a public highway of their neighborn ground, instead of going by the public road, are the unreasonable people. In 1867, the peace commissioner made a treaty with the Sioux, which was duly ratified by the Senate of the United States, and proclaimed by President Johnson. It is the law of the land. The eleventh article of the treaty reads as follows:

ART. XI. "The United States agrees and stipulates that the country *north of the North Platte river* and east of the summits of the Big Horn mountains shall be held and considered to be unceded Indian territory, and also stipulates and agrees that *no white person or persons shall be permitted to settle upon or occupy any portion of the same*; or without the consent of the Indians, first had and obtained, to pass *through the same*; and it is further agreed by the United States that within ninety days after the conclusion of peace with all the bands of the Sioux nation, the military posts now established in the territory in this article named shall be abandoned, and *that the road leading to them and by them to the settlements in the territory of Montana shall be closed.*"

Is it not plain that the Indians have the right to oppose encroachment upon their territory north of the State? and if a war shall ensue from any failure on the part of the Government to prevent such encroachment, the savages will be justified by all civilized codes. As has been usually the case, they will be in the right and we in the wrong.

When our Fenian fellow-citizens undertook to run a muck into Canada and involve our nation in war, most people rejoiced at the preventive measures taken by the Government. When an infinitely smaller number of our fellow citizens on the frontier desire to gratify their longing for Indian lands at the expense of the nation's blood, honor and treasure, it is the duty of the Government to prevent the intended outrage, and in doing that duty the authorities should be fully sustained by public opinion. Yet public opinion has been for a hundred years more uniformly led astray on this question of justice between the white man and the Indian, than upon any other. "They, poor wretches," wrote Washington, "have no press through which their grievances are related; and it is well known that when only one side of a story is heard and oft repeated, the human mind becomes impressed by it insensibly." [Letter to Edmund Pendleton, 1795.] The words are as true now as they were seventy-five years ago, and none better understand the fact than those, who to shield them in their selfish and unjustifiable designs, persistently use the telegraph and the newspapers to create the desired prejudice against the Indians, and against the wise and benevolent measures of the government in controlling them.

Respectfully, &c.,
FELIX R. BRUNOT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
New Stock New Goods of all kinds.
In the way of
FAMILY MEDICINES, DRUGS, CHEMICALS.
PERFUMES OF EVERY VARIETY.
All our goods are fresh, and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality.
Please call and examine our large and well selected stock. Remember the place.
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

THE HAZARDS OF WINTER.
The feeble and delicate dread the winter, and with good reason. The weather at this season has a depressing effect upon the vital organs and the animal spirits, and they have no vitality or mental animation to spare. The aged and infirm, in whom the flame of life is waxing dim, are always unpleasantly affected by the temperature of winter, and should fortify their systems against it. The extra vigor and resistant power which the enfeebled system requires to enable it to meet with safety the assaults of cold and damp, may soon be acquired by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The tonic effect of this wonderful medicine is soon apparent, in an increased appetite, a more active digestion, and a brighter, happier frame of mind. Food is the fuel of the body, and if it is not properly digested the fires of life burn low. When this is the case, the disability can always be remedied within a short space of time, by taking a full dose of the Bitters twice a day. The stomach will soon begin to perform its allotted task regularly and steadily; the food, being thoroughly assimilated, will yield the amount of vital heat and nourishment which the body requires, under the external pressure of cold, and the winter ailments which are apt to assail the weak and enfeebled physique will be avoided.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
Sellers Imperial Cough Syrups.
Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
No medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, &c. has gained such a wide spread reputation as JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND; it is without doubt an invaluable medicine. Testimonials have been received from rich and poor, learned and unlearned, citizen and soldier, while physicians recommend it and use it in their practice.

1871. ESTABLISHED 1835.
SELLERS IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.
We beg to call to the minds of our readers that this season of the year, above all others is the one in which COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, PLEURISEA, &c., whilst the LITTLE ONES are in constant danger of that most *alarming* and *fatal* of all diseases, CROUP.
It is, therefore, necessary that every family should provide a suitable remedy, and that is ready for use at all times.
SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP you will find a sure and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all diseases arising from these.

LINDSAYS BLOOD SEARCHER.
The Blood is the very fountain of life; therefore, if we wish to restore health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health *keep it pure*. LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining this desired effect, is always safe and the most delicate can use it.
THESE REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERY WHERE.
For Wholesale only by
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
TYRE No. 45 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
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Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
ATTRACTI
A
WILLIAM
At 6¼ cents,
Linen Table Napkins.
At 10c., All Linen Damask Towels.
At 25c., 42x23 in. Heavy Black Towels.
At 8½c., Heavy Scotch Crash.
At 12½c., All Linen Huck Toweling.
At 6¼c., Straw Ticking.
At 18¾c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
At 31.50, White Marseilles Quilts.
At 12½c., a good article Cotton Batting
At 8½c., good yard wide Unbleached Muslin.
At 12½c., yard wide Bleached Muslins, extra bargain.
At 8½c., some of the best Prints.
A new stock of Linen Shirt Fronts.
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.
White Piques and Brilliants.
Striped and Barred Nainsooks.
Hamburg and Embroidered Edgings.
A complete stock of Linen Goods.
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
COST PRICES
FOR
Fine Dry Goods.
Shawls,
Suits,
Silks,
Dress Goods,
BELL & MOORHOUSE,
Are offering the balance of their stock at and under
COST PRICES.
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On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
The attention of Housekeepers, Hotels and others is invited to the superior merits and excellence over all other preparations, of this perfectly pure and infallible
BAKING POWDER.
It stands unrivalled for producing elegant, light and nutritious
ROLLS, BISCUITS, BUCKWHEAT, CORN
And Other Griddle Cakes,
WAFFLES, DUMPLINGS, POT PIES, PASTRY, &c.
It is especially adapted for use by Inland or Ocean vessels, as it is put up in tins, which are impervious to the action of weather or time. Try it.
THIS VALUABLE CULINARY ARTICLE
Is put up in Cans of ¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lbs. each, actual net weight, as represented, and
Sold generally throughout the United States
BY GROCERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS.
DOOLEY & BROTHER,
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R. E. Breed & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHINA,
Glass and Earthenware,
BRITANNIA
AND
Silver Plated Ware,
TABLE CUTLERY.
No. 100 Wood St.
THE BEST
Washing Machine and Wringer.
FOR $10.00.
We have on hand a limited number of the celebrated
WASHINGTON WASHER,
Which we will sell with Wringer for the above price. Our predecessors sold MANY HUNDREDS of these machines throughout this neighborhood with universal satisfaction to purchasers. To be seen at work at our warehouse.
SCOBIE, REED & SMITH,
(Successors to W. W. KNOX.)
137 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.
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ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY...ALBERT H. CUST...EDWD. H. CUST
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 Liberty St.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods.
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BOUQUETS,
BASKETS OF FLOWERS,
CARAET BIRDS,
BIRD CAGES,
WIRE HARDWARE,
GOLD FISH and
AQUARIUMS,
STUFFED BIRDS,
IMMORTELLES,
DYED MOSS,
FERN CASES, &c.
For sale by
J. R. & A. BURDOCH,
Florists, 119 Smithfield street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
VE PRICES
AT
SEMPLE'S.
NEW GOODS.
NEW DRESS CHINTZES.
LOOM LINENS
AND
Table Damasks.
Bleached & Unbleached Sheeting.
BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS.
Black Thibet Shawls.
OPEN CENTRE SHAWLS.
At 37½c., Black and Colored Alpaca Poplins.
At 18¾c., Double Width Dark Poplins.
At 18¾c., Tycoon Repps for Wrappers.
At 12½c., Heavy Domestic Ginghams.
At 12½c., a good article Cotton Flannel.
At $1., Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, an extra bargain.
At 3c., Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs.
At 10c., Ladies' White Ribbed Hose.
At 12½c., Gents' Shetland Merino Socks.
At 18¾c., Gents' Heavy Woolen Socks.
At 10c., Gents' Fancy Bows.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
FINANCIAL.
NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific
RAILROAD CO.
SECURED BY
First Mortgage on Railroad and Land Grant.
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!
JAY COOKE & CO.
Offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States Tax, and are issued of the following denominations: Coupons $100, $500, and $1,000; Registered $100, $500, $1,000 $5,000 and $10,000.
With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation recommend the Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.
GOLD PAYMENT—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, the first of January and July.
PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:
1. Over Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.
2. Over Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered and mineral, amounting in all to more than Fifty Million Acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, to Puget sound.
While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon the great national improvement.
THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees must invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, 3,000 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.
PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preservation, but development, the chief DEVELOPING AGENT, we remind those who desire to increase their interest, and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security that
United States 5-20's at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5½ per cent. in currency, which should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would realize but only 5¼ per cent., or if in three years only 3⅝ per cent., as the present premium would somewhat be sunk.
Northern Pacific 7-30's, selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, amounting for three years, free from United States tax, $1,160 currency invested now in United States 7-30's will yield per year in gold, say $60.60. $1,160 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30's will yield per year in gold, $90.20. Here is a difference in annual income nearly one-third, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds mature.
THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior to the navigable waters on the Red River of the North—235 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid, several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and economy.
RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times, before maturity, receivable, at $1.10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash prices.
BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
No. 78 Fourth Ave.,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 17, 1871.

The money market remains quiet and steady. Loans were made in the outside market during the day at 9 per cent, and also at 10, either double names or bonds as collateral. The rates named fairly represent the market, although there are variations on the same class of paper both above and below. The demand for first-class Real Estate Mortgages is large, and the supply short.

In local stocks there was but little done during the day. A, V. R. R. 7-30 bonds were in request 93 for small lots.

We report a sale of 60 shares Iron City Nat. Bank at 109.

Columbia oil stock was offered at 17.50, but elicited no bids—last sales, ten days since, $17.25.

The New York market is dull, but steadiness is well maintained. U. S. Bonds were a shade higher, but the market is inactive.

Gold quiet at 111@111¼.

The railway list was unsettled—the changes hardly covering the usual broker's commissions.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Bonds—1881	113¾	113¾
" 5-20—1862	111⅛	111¼
" " 1864	110¾	110⅝
" " 1865 new	110⅜	110⅝
" " 1865	109⅝	109⅞
" " 1867	109⅝	109⅞
" " 1868	110⅛	110⅜
10-40s	110⅜	110⅝
Currency 6's	112¾	112¾
Gold	111¼	111¼

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	94¾	94⅝
Do Scrip	90¾	90¾
Erie	28	28⅛
Reading	93¼	93¾
Lake Shore	84	84¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¾	90
Rock Island	103¾	103⅞
Chicago & N. W.	75¾	75⅞
Do Preferred	88	88
St. Paul, Common	53⅜	53⅝
Do. Preferred	74⅝	74⅞
Wabash	26	26⅛
Do. Preferred	36	36
Ohio & Mississippi	35¼	35¾
Pacific Mail	94¾	94⅝
West. Union Telegraph	80¾	80⅝
Adams Express	67⅜	67⅝
U. S. Express	63¾	63¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	109¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	113⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	109¾
U. S. 5-20s 1862	111¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	110⅛
U. S. 5-20 1864	110⅜	U. P. R. R.	89¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	110⅜	C. P. R. R.	94⅜
U. S. 10-40s	110⅝	C. P. Bonds	103¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 17, 1871.

Gold opened at 111, and sold up to and closed at 111⅜@111¾. The majority of loans were made at 3 to 5 per cent, one small lot at 7 per cent. Clearances $27,000,000. Government bonds dull all day, with but little change in prices; closed strong at about ⅛ per cent. advance on 5-20s of '65 new and '67. Stock market dull and steady. The only feature was Union Pacific, which ranged between 23¾ and 24¾. Before the close of bank hours money lent at 3 per cent., and four on the outside loanings. The Assay Exchange Bank is now paying off in gold $5,000,000 of the principal of the State debt of Illinois. The transaction leaves only $715,000 against the State in new bonds not due until 1877. State bonds dull and nominal in price. Georgia bonds rather easier; North Carolina not so firm.

Sterling Exchange 109¾.

Coupons '81 115; 5-20s 113⅝@113¾; do '64 112; do '65 111¾; do '67 111¾; do '68 110¾; 10-40s 110¾; currency 6s 112¾; Missouri 90s; Tennessee old 64¾; do new 64½; Virginia new 70; do old 65¾; North Carolina old 69¾; do new 27.

MISCELLANEOUS—W. Union Telegraph 80¾; Quicksilver 37½; Mariposa common 9¾; preferred 22½; Cumberland Coal 37¾; Wells & Fargo 20¾; A. M. C., 66; United States 63½; Pacific Mail 95; N. Y. Central 94¾; Reading 93¾; Hudson 89¾; Michigan Central 89¾; Cleveland & Pittsburg 89¾; Rock Island 103¾; Illinois Central 115½; C. and P. Railroad 28¾; Northwestern 75¾; do preferred 88; Fort Wayne 100; Ohio & Mississippi 35¼; do preferred 74¾; Wabash 26; do preferred 36; Terre Haute 36½; do preferred 57; Chicago & Alton 112; do pfd. 120; Cleveland & Toledo 112; C. C. C. & I. 104; Michigan Southern 94¾; Lake Shore, 93¾; Illinois Central 127¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 17, 1871.

APPLES—With continued liberal receipts and only a moderate demand, the market is a little weak, though prices remain unchanged. 60@65 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Is quoted all the way from 08@10 per gallon, as to quality.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 6@7; Pearl Ash, 9; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—There is rather more inquiry for the better grades and we can report sales of strictly prime roll at 28@30. For inferior and common the demand continues very light and the supply is heavy.

BRANS—Demand rather better, but there is no change in prices, $1.50@1.60 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—6@8 cts and dull.

CHEESE—Is in good demand at 16@17 cts.

CIDER AND VINEGAR—Sweet Cider, $9@10 per bbl.

CRACKERS—Pittsburgh Hydrostatic at $9@ per bbl.

COAL—Sales of Cleveland at $4.25 per ton by the car load.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $8@8½ per ton by the car load.

COAL RIDDLES—In fair demand but there is a continued wide range in prices, $1@1.50 per set.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches scarce and firm though unchanged; quarters, 12@13; mixed, 10@11; halves, 14@15; apples, 6@7; pears and cherries 10@12 for sliced. Blackberries, 18@19.

EGGS—The reports are somewhat conflicting. Some dealers are selling fresh at 28 cts, and affirm they can get no more for them, while others say they can get 30 cts. Packed eggs are fairly given at 25@26. The demand continues very dull and prices are irregular.

FEATHERS—Are in good demand. No 1 live geese feathers, to the trade, at 75, may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

FLOUR—Is in good demand, steady and unchanged. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $6.75@7.00 for spring; $7.25 for choice Minnesota spring; $7.50@7.75 for red winter and $7.50 for white. It is very difficult to wholesale flour in this market just now, unless at the factory, as jobbers are buying in small lots about all the stock they want, and refuse to buy unless at inducements that are not offered. Rye flour, $5@5.50. Buckwheat at 4½ cts.

GRAIN—There is very little doing in wheat. The receipts continue liberal for the season of the year, and the market is in a very dull though firm condition. Prices are without essential change; $1.50 for red and $1.60@1.65 for white. It is expected that the opening of the Ohio river will soon commence to fall off again, as there is very little water in the channel at present writing. Oats scarce and in limited supply, and the demand seems to be increasing; we continue to quote at 50@52 cts for small lots, and 48@50 for small lots, in store, 45@47. There is not much inquiry for Corn and a limited supply and slight receipts, are sufficient for the trade. Yellow mixed to prime yellow in round lots, and choice in a jobbing way, 70@72 cts. Ear corn is quoted nominally at 60@65 cts. Rye is scarce and in good demand, but there is little inquiry for Barley, that while the market is inactive, prices remain unchanged in expectation of spring and summer sales.

GROCERIES—Market continues fairly active, and prices are firm at the rates below quoted:

Coffee—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16½.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—Fairly Strong Honey, 75; Sorghum, 65; Molasses, 70; Silver Drips, 60; Golden Syrup, 60; other grades, 50@55.

SUGARS—Fair to Prime Refining, 10@11; Crushed, 12½; Powdered, 12½; Granulated, 12½; Coffee, 11½; Extra C, 11; Yellow C, 10½; Dark, 10; Porto Rico Sugars, 11½ Cuba, 11; Demerara, 11½@12; Cut Loaf, 13½; Crushed, 13½; Powdered, 13½; Granulated, 13½; Coffee, 13½; Extra C, 12½; C, prime, 12; good, 11½; fair, 11; dark, 10½.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.00; Good, $1.00; Fancy Oolong, $1.00; Good, $1.00; Fancy, $1.00; Good, $1.00; Fair, $1.00; Imperial Fancy, $1.00; Good, $1.00; Fair, $1.00; Japan Fancy, $1.00; Good, $1.00; Fair, $1.00; Breakfast Fancy, $1.00; Good, $1.00; Fair, $1.00; Young Hyson Fancy, $1.00; Good, $1.00; Fair, $1.00; Hyson Fancy, $1.00; Good, $1.00; Fair, $1.00; Gunpowder Fancy, $1.00; Good, $1.00; Fair, $1.00; Imperial Fancy, $1.00; Good, $1.00; Fair, $1.00; Twankay Fancy, $1.00; Good, $1.00; Fair, $1.00; Hyson Skin, $1.00; Good, $1.00; Fair, $1.00; Young Hyson Common, $1.00; Fair, $1.00; Hyson Common, $1.00; Fair, $1.00; Oolong Common, $1.00; Fair, $1.00; Japan Common, $1.00; Fair, $1.00; Breakfast Common, $1.00; Fair, $1.00; Gunpowder Common, $1.00; Fair, $1.00; Imperial Common, $1.00; Fair, $1.00; Twankay Common

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Ramp.

Frank Smith at the Rink.

Collie Curtis at the Rink.

Ormsby Borough will be lighted with gas in a few weeks.

Pilgrim Montoe at 2:30 this day, and at 8 this evening.

A. B. Jones has been elected Captain of the Walton Hose company

Twenty-one common cases before Mayor Brush yesterday morning.

"Cayley" Electa, it is rumored, has been caught at Elktown, Maryland.

Desertion.—Squire Krehan had before him yesterday James Kesler, charged by his wife Annie, with desertion. He was held for a hearing.

John Gorman of Ormsby borough was yesterday fined by Justice Amaon of Pittsburgh $20 and costs for being drunk and disorderly.

Justice Krehan of Birmingham had before him James Moran charged with being drunk and disorderly on the streets. Moran paid the usual fine and was dismissed.

Good Hose on Sherman Avenue.—The property No. 31, near Ohio street is to be sold on Monday evening by A. A. Arnold's real estate and stock exchange 100 Federal street.

Conrad Myers yesterday sued out a warrant before Justice Krhean for the arrest of James Reese whom he charges with obtaining goods by false and fraudulent representations.

Wm. Podgee will dine at the workhouse probably to-day. The boys at the Mayor's office yesterday gave him a letter of introduction to the officers of that institution.

Governor and Mrs. Geary will receive members of the Legislature and friends generally at the Executive Mansion, Harrisburg, on Tuesday evening, the 21st instant, from 7 to 11 o'clock.

Chief of Police Miller made a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct before Esquire Heisel, of East Birmingham, yesterday against Frank Wernberg. The fine and costs were collected and the offender dismissed.

F. Reeb made oath before Justice Krehan yesterday, charging Henry Shaffer and Mr. Brickel, with malicious mischief in breaking his window. The accused who are residents of East Birmingham, were arrested and held for a hearing.

Burgess Brush yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Samuel Mooney, for stealing $50 from Mr. John Gawan, a farmer, of Baldwin township, he had been taken from the Home for the Destitute and furnished with employment.

Unpaid Letters received at the Post office yesterday:

Carter, Miss Bessie, Mound City, Ill., 3. Chamberlin, Miss Kate, Chambersburg Pa. 3. Cooper, Mrs. Maria, Towsontown, Md., 3. Neel, Miss Clifton Paris, Ky., 3.

Larceny.—An information was made before Alderman Kerr, of Allegheny, yesterday by Adolph Wettl charging his mother, Barbara Wettl, with the larceny of four chairs, a table, a looking glass and other articles. A warrant was issued, the property recovered, and the accused held for a hearing.

Coroner's Inquest.—The jury empanelled yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of James O'Hara, a full account of whose death was given in the issue of yesterday, rendered a verdict of accidental death, and recommended that the fence along the Railroad track be taken away, or that it be removed to such a distance as to permit of the passage of a man between it and the track.

Surety of the Peace.—Jacob Houser and John Fischer are glass blowers and work at Ormsby borough. Houser is a Prussian and Fischer a Washington streets. East Birmingham. For some time past there have been bickerings between the parties which finally culminated in John's threatening to wipe out the existence of Jacob. Burgess Salisbury issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused.

The various grand bodies of secret societies of the State will meet in full force this evening in Harrisburgh. The Grand Circle, Brotherhood of the Union, in March, Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, Grand Fellows in May, Grand Commandery Knights Templar in June, Grand Encampment Patriarchs of Odd Fellows in July, and the Supreme Circle of Brotherhood of the Union (a national body) in October.

How is East Birmingham.—Two Irishmen whose names we were unable to learn, assaulted and severely beat a young man about eight years of age, on the streets of Upper East Birmingham, about dark last evening. His father came to the rescue, and after knocking down one of the assailants, he also he knocked the other down and gave him a sound drubbing. The police had important business in another part of the borough.

Boston and Bridgeport Railroad.—The Superintendent is reported to discover a combination of Wood, Morrell & Co., restraining the Directors of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company from connecting the lines of the western end of the road to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company. The Court was directed to issue a dissolution of the injunction by Judge Agnew. The decision as it stands at present gives the Central Railroad Company complete control of the road.

Officers Elected.—The recent election of the Turners, held at their hall in East Birmingham, resulted in the following: J. H. Steyer, Second Speaker—John Zeh; Treasurer—Bernard Krogh; Recording Secretary—Leonard Schmidt; Corresponding Secretary—August Miller. Financial Secretary—August Conrad. Teacher of Gymnastics—C. Canisius; Second Teacher—Charles Hartlieb. Steward—C. Brand The Association numbers one hundred and sixty-five members.

Violations of Liquor Act.—Owen Fitzsimmons made an information before Alderman Gripp, yesterday morning, charging Mrs. Mary James Williams and Mr. Hays with having infringed the Liquor Statute act. He alleges that the parties named sold a horse and buggy for $75 and damaged the latter to the extent of $70 in addition. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused. He also brought a charge for a like offence before Alderman Donaldson against Frank McConnell. In this case the defendant was put in $300 bail. Held for court.

Fell over an Embankment.

On Thursday evening a brakeman on freight train No. 18, of the Pan Handle Railroad, met with a very severe accident. He was engaged oiling the cars, and was in the act of passing from one car to both the train. When giving the signals he commenced walking backward, and the footing of the car gave way, he fell over an embankment facing Carson street, to the ground below, a distance of about fifty feet. Fortunately he escaped with his life. His injuries are of a very severe character.

Allegheny Sewerage Assessments.

By reference to an official notice published in another column it will be seen that Controller Wm. M. Porter, of Allegheny, is now ready to pay the refunded assessments on the Belmont street sewer. This list has been completed and parties interested can get the money by calling at the Controller's office, on and after Monday. It would be well for all to read the notice and pay attention to the regulations therein set forth.

The assessments on the other sewers will be taken up and disposed of in regular order as rapidly as they will be completed. This method is taken in order to avoid any confusion.

Police Protection.

For some reason to us incomprehensible there appears latterly to be a disposition among boarders to cheat their landladies. A day has scarcely elapsed during the past week that we have not been called upon to note complaints from both the police and the courts. Yesterday morning Alderman McMasters and Mayor Brush were occupied the greater part of the forenoon in hearing cases of this character. A prosecutor appeared before Alderman McMasters and made oath charging that Milton C. Ivers had obtained the parties board to the amount of $15 by representing that a Mr. Boyd owed him $15. The investigation of the case developed the facts of the affair, and with Molton's statement, hence a suit for false pretences. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Aldermen Strain.

John Lehrman brought suit yesterday before Alderman Strain against John Sill, for assault and battery. Sill, who is a son-in-law of the prosecutor, keeps a saloon at No. 15 Smithfield street, and, as is alleged, has been drinking for some time, and when remonstrated with, set upon and beat his father-in-law shamefully.

Lehrman also brought suit against the same party, charging him with the larceny of a watch and chain valued at $100, the property of complainant, in South Pittsburgh, in November last. Warrants have been issued in both cases.

A partial hearing was had yesterday before the mayor in the case of Lieut. Col. W. Bashan against William Richards, policeman. It was continued till this evening at seven o'clock.

Steam Shoe Which Way the Wind Blows.

Among the many articles being contested for at the Soldiers' Orphans' Fair, Post 88, G. A. R., was a handsome gold-headed cane, to be awarded to the most popular candidate for the office of District Attorney. The committee was composed of George R. Cochran, Colonel T. M. Burns, and Major E. A. Montooth. Of course, the Committee carried off the cane, for a time, but to be certain that it is the most popular man now spoken of for the position, he has, the ladies conducting the fair, wrote almost every man's name on Mr. Cochran. General William Richey made the presentation speech on behalf of the Post, and in a few complimentary words, Mr. Cochran responded in his usual happy manner. We congratulate our friend on his success, and can only say, were we an elector, we would vote for him, especially when voted by the people in this way, we would be as happy as a "lamb" and as proud as an "Emperor."

Knights Templar Convention.

A Convention of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the Masonic Order will be held in Baltimore in September next, and already extensive arrangements are on foot made for the event, which promises to be very extensive, and one which will attract to that city a large number of strangers. The Duquesne Commandery assembles but once in four years, and the Convention next September will be the first occasion of the kind which will intervene in this section. A proposition is on foot through the principal cities, and it is expected that Hundreds of Knights will be in attendance from all parts of the United States and from Canada. Should the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania attend, she will need a delegation of 1,000. The Boston Commandery have, even at this early day, engaged a car for a party of 100, and have chartered for the conveyance of its sub-division the finest steamer on the Hudson river. The celebration is to continue four days, and other extensive preparations will be made.

OVER THE HILLSIDE.

A Point Fell—Descent of One Hundred and Fifty Feet—A Painful Death—An Old Pushboard Verdict.

We had occasion yesterday morning to call attention to the dangerous condition of two of the principal thoroughfares leading to the suburbs of our city. It was then suggested that life perhaps and litigation for the city might be saved by a timely attention to the matter. This suggestion has been singularly enforced by a distressing accident, which we are called upon to record this morning.

Wednesday evening about nine o'clock Mr. Alexander Erdman, a watchmaker carrying on business in this city, was ascending Troy Hill toward, his home. A short distance up, at a point where the water had overflowed the sidewalk and formed a sheet of ice, he slipped and fell. Failing to recover, he

ROLLED UNDER THE RAILING

and over the hillside. At the point indicated the hill is almost perpendicular, and the man fell and rolled swiftly down a distance of about one hundred and fifty feet.

Fortunately a gentleman who was a short distance behind observed him fall and go over. He ran down to the foot of the hill and having procured a light and assistance, proceeded to search for the victim. They found him living on a shed near the plank road, where he had been stopped in the descent. He was insensible and bleeding about the head when picked up. A conveyance was procured and the man taken home, when Dr. Alcorn was called. Notwithstanding every effort, however, he failed to recover, and at two o'clock yesterday morning expired.

Coroner Wess was notified of the circumstances, and yesterday held an inquest upon the remains. From the testimony it appeared that the injured man had fallen about the

UNSAFE FOR TRAVELERS

for several months. It is constructed along the lower side of the hill, and at places was built upon a trestle work. At these sections it was on a level. The only guard was a railing running over the top of posts, about four feet high. Many persons, both young and old, and children who could not reach the railing or any person who fell might easily roll over the hillside, as was the case with Erdman. In winter it is also rendered much worse by reason of the water from the city basin on the hill overflowing the street and forming ice. This was the case at the point where Mr. Erdman fell. Last summer several accidents, some of which, however, did not occur, occurred along the line of the walk from the same cause.

The deceased had only taken up his residence on Troy Hill on Tuesday. He was about thirty-three years of age, married, but had no children.

The jury after a full investigation returned the following as

THEIR VERDICT.

"That, Alex. Erdman came to his death on February 12th, 1871, by a fall from the Troy Hill road over the embankment to Ohio street, in the Seventh ward, Allegheny city; for which the city authorities of Allegheny city are to blame, they having neglected to provide proper protection by a railing or fence at said place.

That looks like an incipient law suit, in which the city will be defendant.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

FRIDAY, February 17.—The first case taken up this morning was that of the United States vs. Thomas A. and Wilson Law, of Mercer county. The defendants were indicted for removing one hundred barrels of distilled spirits, upon which the tax had not been paid, from the distilling warehouse to a house which had not been approved by the government as a warehouse. It also defendants that the old warehouse was unsuitable for the purpose, and that a new one was erected and the spirits removed into it. Testimony was offered by the government to the effect that two barrels of spirits, upon which the tax had not been paid, were found secreted in a coal pit on the premises of defendants The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced defendants each to pay a fine of two hundred dollars, and to undergo three months imprisonment in the Mercer county jail.

The next case taken up was that of the United States vs. W. H. Strong, indicted for selling cigars and exposing cigars for sale in packages not stamped. On trial.

The case of Benjamin Shaffer, indicted for passing counterfeit money, who retired Thursday afternoon at three o'clock, came in this morning at half past two. They found a verdict of guilty on the first count, and not guilty on the second, to which charge it was proved that he had counterfeit money in his possession with intent to pass the same. They recommended him to the mercy of the Court. Defendant was remanded to jail for sentence

Court then adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

FRIDAY, February 17.—In the case of James McNeel vs. Alex. T. Reed, et al. at the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $956.71.

The next case taken up was that of John F. McComb vs. John Peckmont, et al. action in replevin. Still on trial.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

FRIDAY, February 17.—In the case of Francis Wright et al. vs. Davis & Carlisle. Action in [illegible] Jury out.

BEFORE JUDGE COLLIER.

In the case of Dickson, Marshall & Co., vs. Henry Koverman, action on promissory note was not concluded at adjournment.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 17, 1871.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Height of Barometer	30.27	29.91	29.90
Change since last report	....	.36	.41
Thermometer	22°	40°	46°
Change in last 24 hours	+11°	—2°	—10°
Direction of Wind	N.E.	S.	S.
Velocity of Wind—miles per hour	4	20	8
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	0.08	2.00	0.32
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	1	B	B
Amount of cloud	4	4	4
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hundredths	....	....	....
State of weather	3	5	5

NOTES.—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign. Changes in the velocity of the wind, in the direction of the compass, and in the force of wind, are indicated by the letters in the order of 97th. A variation was entered for every succession. He also brought a charge for a like offence before Alderman Donaldson against Frank McConnell, in this case the defendant was put in $300. Held for court.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

Bills Presented—Important Measures.

The following bills have been presented in the Legislature, and will likely receive the sanction of that body.

FOURTH WARD ALLEGHENY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the act entitled "an act to enable the school directors of the Fourth ward, in the city of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, to borrow money, approved the first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy, be, and the same is hereby amended, so that the bonds or certificates of indebtedness by said act authorized to be issued, shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding eight per centum per annum.

SECTION 2. That the bonds or certificates of indebtedness now or hereafter issued by virtue of said act, or of this supplement, shall be exempt from taxation, except for state purposes.

LOCATING A ROAD.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act appointing commissioners to lay out a State road from the village of Shousstown, Allegheny county to Beck's old mill in Beaver county," approved April ninth Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to make three fair and accurate drafts of the location of said road, noting the courses and distances where they occur, one copy whereof to be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in the respective counties through which the road may pass on or before the first Monday of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, (1871.)

BORROWING MONEY.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Board of Directors of the Fourth School district, being the Twentieth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow any sum or sums of money not exceeding the sum of fifty thousand dollars with interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum, exempt from taxation except for State purposes, for the purpose of building, erecting and furnishing a fourth ward school house sufficiently large to accommodate the rapidly increasing population of said ward or district, and if this purpose be carried out money shall be borrowed the Directors of said district are hereby authorized to issue bonds in denominations not less than one hundred dollars, to be signed by the President of said Board and attested by the Secretary thereof, and the said Directors and/or their successors are also authorized and empowered to sell alien and dispose of any real estate belonging to said district when it shall no longer be deemed by them necessary for school purposes therein, and to raise by special tax in said ward a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars in any one year, in addition to the tax now authorized by law for the purpose of aiding in the payment of the principal and paying the loan authorized by this act.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the City Superintendent of Pittsburgh shall have power, and is hereby required, to open a Teachers' Institute five times in each year, the aggregate sessions of which shall be at least five days. Provided, That the sessions aforesaid shall be in lieu of the one session of five days, as now in force; *Provided, further*, That so much of section forty, of said act, or other act, or parts of acts, as may conflict or be inconsistent with the provisions of this supplement, are hereby repealed.

NEW SAVINGS BANK.

There has also been presented an act supplementing the charter of the Nation's Bank of Savings of Allegheny.

The charter provides that the capital stock of the Nation's Bank shall be five hundred shares of the par value of $100 each. The bank is also authorized to hold real estate in fee simple in Allegheny county, not exceeding $50,000 worth in value.

The other provisions of the charter are similar to such institutions as are already in operation.

The Continental.

This establishment, well-known to lovers of delicacies in culinary affairs is near the Postoffice, Fifth avenue and has become the resort of those who can appreciate good accommodations, rich and dainty repasts and polite attention. Its central position renders it especially convenient to business men as a restaurant, while the fact that at any hour of the day or evening a person can obtain a meal indicates a good deal to strangers as it equally as attractive to strangers or transient customers. Holtzheimer runs the Continental on the European plan, thus giving the people that may patronize the place—a method which he has pursued for years and which has made him well known throughout as has attended his restaurant. No restaurant in the city enjoys a better reputation, and certainly none deserves more. Call at the Continental and try its merits.

What May be Had.

A few of the articles which may be had at Moorhead's No. 81 Market street may be mentioned as, scarfs, bows, wide end ties, linen cuffs and collars, best makes of paper collars, suspenders, kid gloves all styles and sizes for ladies and gentlemen, spring and winter underwear, silk underwear, and buttons and studs, umbrellas for wet weather, merino, Balbriggan and fancy hose, travelling satchels, and a hundred other articles not to be considered other articles which are needed in the makeup of ladies and gentlemen's garments. Moorhead's is a well fitted up and fashionable, and his establishment No. 81 Market street, is the great resort for all who desire the best goods at the most moderate prices.

The falling rain of last night, and wet, muddy streets this morning, should admonish all of the necessity of preparing for such a change in the weather by going at once to Will. T. Wiley's, No. 63 Fifth avenue, and laying in a supply of Rubbers and shoes, which will not improve the appearance of the wearer extensively and considerably preserve health. Try it.

The Patent Collar and Cuff Button sold at Evans' Department Store, gives universal satisfaction, 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall building.

Jas. Siggett & Son, at 116 Market street, sell the Wood "Family Favorite" Sewing Machines. Give them a call.

If you wish to see artistic skating, go and see Curtis and Swift at the Rink to-night.

To the Trade.

I desire to call the attention of the trade to my stock of Lake Fish, having, for the past thirteen years, made this branch of business a speciality.

My stock, at this time, is the largest ever held in this city. I am prepared to furnish dealers, promptly, by the car load or less quantities and have made arrangements for shipping by the car load, at special rates, from Detroit, Sandusky, Huron, Vanlue and Cleveland, and also from Pittsburgh to any points in Pennsylvania or Ohio, as shippers may wish.

I would also call the attention of dealers to my extensive assortment and stock of Corn Brooms, Broom Corn and Broom Materials, all of which I can supply at very low rates.

JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer,
No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Glass Cards.—We are prepared to make Glass Cards at lower figures than any other house, here or elsewhere.

TTHS JNO. L. DAWES & BRO.

Callie Curtis in his great novice act at the Rink to-night.

Beauties.—An indispensable article for ladies. It only costs one dollar. Evans has a few more left at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall building.

The Pilgrim will show next Monday evening for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church.

Fun, Fun, Fun, at the Rink to-night.

First-Class Residence.

On Ridge street, fronting the Park; large lots. The house has all the modern improvements, and fine stable and carriage house on the rear. Fronting on a sixty foot street. This property is certainly one of the most desirable for location &c., now in the market, and it is a rare opportunity to be able to secure so very desirable property in every respect. For further particulars inquire of C. H. Love, 59 Fourth avenue.

"The Diamond" Shaving Saloon, 64 Diamond, Allegheny, is really one of the finest tonsorial establishments in the State, and the proprietors, Messrs. Lysle & Scroggins, further add to the attractions of the place by keeping a corps of the best workmen in the business. All who go to "The Diamond" are pleased with the accommodation afforded, and thus the place, though but recently opened, enjoys a patronage which is only excelled by its merits. For a good clean, comfortable shave, go to "The Diamond."

Grand hurdle race between Novice and Toodles at the Rink to-night.

One Dollar Table Castors at Evans' One Price Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall building.

Chance for Oil Men.

Will sell or rent the *Lubricating Oil Works* situated at *Smiths Ferry, Beaver county Pa.*, consisting of large frame building, with tanks, tubings &c., and with the *right to manufacture Lubricating Oil* under a new and valuable patent. Apply to Executors of estate of W. McClintock, deceased, at carpet store of Oliver McClintock & Co., 25 Fifth avenue. MS.

The champions of the world at the Rink.

If you want a good, reliable time-keeper, call on W. G. Duncanfelt, No. 56 Fifth avenue, and get one of those elegant United States watches, of which he has a large assortment. They never give any trouble, always record the right time, and will be found just what is wanted in a timekeeper.

Think of it! over five hundred different movements on shates at the Rink.

Sign Painting.—If you want a good sign at the lowest figure, 36 and 98 Third avenue, is the place to get it.

TTHS JNO. L. DAWES & BRO.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the chest, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs in speaking in public or singing, her produce most beneficial results. The Troches have proved their efficacy.

Forty Exhibitions have been given at the Academy of Music, and the Pilgrim is more popular than ever

Grand match between Curtis and Swift at the Rink to-night.

Five Bottle Castors at Evans' Department Store, only $1 00, 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall building.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George H. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third avenue. tf.

Great Bargains.—New goods, new attractions, in Vases 50, 75, $1 00, $1 50, $2 00 and Miscellaneous Departments, 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall building.

Frank Smith as Toodles at the Rink to-night.

116 Market Street. 116 Market Street.—Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, in every variety and style, and warrying efficacy. Call and examine the Weed before making your selection.

TTHS

Callie Curtis a model of grace at the Rink.

Buy for your mother, wife or sister, a Weed Sewing Machine, and you will find it placed among her household goods.

TTHS

The Lecture Last Night.

The lecture of Mr. John B. Gough last night, was attended by an audience which filled every available seat in Library Hall, and compelled many to seek positions in the aisles and upon the stage. The latter was not an overflow upon some other occasions, this night falling off from the largest audiences which have assembled, being solely attributable to the inclemency of the weather. The association however, had no reason to complain of the financial success; the members of the Committee felt perfectly satisfied, judging by the "smile that was childlike and bland" which rested upon each of their countenances at sight of the thing.

The lecture has been delivered in our city heretofore, but the audience relished it just as keenly as though it had fallen fresh from the lips of the great orator. A collection of spicy anecdotes, moralizings, thrilling narratives, with here and there a passage of wonderful beauty and eloquence, and all adorned with that rare and moving oratory by which the speaker seems marvellously endowed, made up the "lecture," as it is called; in reality it is more a specimen of Mr. Gough's oratorical powers than a great intellectual entertainment. The audience were as all audiences who have listened to Gough have been, held under his magic sway for nearly two hours, and believers were enthusiastic in applause or laughter, and again hushed into the deepest attention by eloquent outbursts, which sounded to the fine ear to be genuine with irresistible power. The speaker never seemed in better spirit, or more *en rapport* with his audience.

His second lecture will be given Monday evening next. Subject, "Circumstance."

Hespenheide & Co.

The well-known firm of Hespenheide & Co., are now preparing to close up their winter stock of goods, in anticipation of the spring trade. Gentlemen in need of suits in the line of clothing would do well to drop in at 59 Sixth street, and look over the stock of goods in store. Any order left at Hespenheide & Co's will be filled promptly, and satisfactorily—that is, if it be possible to satisfy the patron. The clothing turned out from this establishment has long been noted for its style, fit and finish, in which respects their goods cannot be excelled in the city. They have on hand a full line of cloths, cassimeres, overcoats, and also an assortment of fine goods for business wear. Everything is of the best character, and the prices will be found reasonable.

W. G. Duncanfelt, No. 56 Fifth avenue, has a choice assortment of fine Jewelry, consisting in part of rings, lockets, chains, charms, breast-pins, watch-guards and keys, &c., which he offers at marvelously low prices. Special tax is said and a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars in any one year, in addition to the tax now authorized by law for the purpose of aiding in the payment of the principal and paying the loan authorized by this act.

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The other provisions of the charter are similar to such institutions as are already in operation.

The Continental.

This establishment, well-known to lovers of delicacies in culinary affairs is near the Postoffice, Fifth avenue and has become the resort of those who can appreciate good accommodations, rich and dainty repasts and polite attention. Its central position renders it especially convenient to business men as a restaurant, while the fact that at any hour of the day or evening a person can obtain a meal indicates a good deal to strangers as it equally as attractive to strangers or transient customers. Holtzheimer runs the Continental on the European plan, thus giving the people that may patronize the place—a method which he has pursued for years and which has made him well known throughout as has attended his restaurant. No restaurant in the city enjoys a better reputation, and certainly none deserves more. Call at the Continental and try its merits.

What May be Had.

A few of the articles which may be had at Moorhead's No. 81 Market street may be mentioned as, scarfs, bows, wide end ties, linen cuffs and collars, best makes of paper collars, suspenders, kid gloves all styles and sizes for ladies and gentlemen, spring and winter underwear, silk underwear, and buttons and studs, umbrellas for wet weather, merino, Balbriggan and fancy hose, travelling satchels, and a hundred other articles not to be considered other articles which are needed in the makeup of ladies and gentlemen's garments. Moorhead's is a well fitted up and fashionable, and his establishment No. 81 Market street, is the great resort for all who desire the best goods at the most moderate prices.

The falling rain of last night, and wet, muddy streets this morning, should admonish all of the necessity of preparing for such a change in the weather by going at once to Will. T. Wiley's, No. 63 Fifth avenue, and laying in a supply of Rubbers and shoes, which will not improve the appearance of the wearer extensively and considerably preserve health. Try it.

The Patent Collar and Cuff Button sold at Evans' Department Store, gives universal satisfaction, 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall building.

Jas. Siggett & Son, at 116 Market street, sell the Wood "Family Favorite" Sewing Machines. Give them a call.

If you wish to see artistic skating, go and see Curtis and Swift at the Rink to-night.

To the Trade.

I desire to call the attention of the trade to my stock of Lake Fish, having, for the past thirteen years, made this branch of business a speciality.

My stock, at this time, is the largest ever held in this city. I am prepared to furnish dealers, promptly, by the car load or less quantities and have made arrangements for shipping by the car load, at special rates, from Detroit, Sandusky, Huron, Vanlue and Cleveland, and also from Pittsburgh to any points in Pennsylvania or Ohio, as shippers may wish.

I would also call the attention of dealers to my extensive assortment and stock of Corn Brooms, Broom Corn and Broom Materials, all of which I can supply at very low rates.

JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer,
No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Glass Cards.—We are prepared to make Glass Cards at lower figures than any other house, here or elsewhere.

TTHS JNO. L. DAWES & BRO.

Callie Curtis in his great novice act at the Rink to-night.

Beauties.—An indispensable article for ladies. It only costs one dollar. Evans has a few more left at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall building.

The Pilgrim will show next Monday evening for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church.

Fun, Fun, Fun, at the Rink to-night.

First-Class Residence.

On Ridge street, fronting the Park; large lots. The house has all the modern improvements, and fine stable and carriage house on the rear. Fronting on a sixty foot street. This property is certainly one of the most desirable for location &c., now in the market, and it is a rare opportunity to be able to secure so very desirable property in every respect. For further particulars inquire of C. H. Love, 59 Fourth avenue.

"The Diamond" Shaving Saloon, 64 Diamond, Allegheny, is really one of the finest tonsorial establishments in the State, and the proprietors, Messrs. Lysle & Scroggins, further add to the attractions of the place by keeping a corps of the best workmen in the business. All who go to "The Diamond" are pleased with the accommodation afforded, and thus the place, though but recently opened, enjoys a patronage which is only excelled by its merits. For a good clean, comfortable shave, go to "The Diamond."

Grand hurdle race between Novice and Toodles at the Rink to-night.

One Dollar Table Castors at Evans' One Price Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall building.

Chance for Oil Men.

Will sell or rent the *Lubricating Oil Works* situated at *Smiths Ferry, Beaver county Pa.*, consisting of large frame building, with tanks, tubings &c., and with the *right to manufacture Lubricating Oil* under a new and valuable patent. Apply to Executors of estate of W. McClintock, deceased, at carpet store of Oliver McClintock & Co., 25 Fifth avenue. MS.

The champions of the world at the Rink.

If you want a good, reliable time-keeper, call on W. G. Duncanfelt, No. 56 Fifth avenue, and get one of those elegant United States watches, of which he has a large assortment. They never give any trouble, always record the right time, and will be found just what is wanted in a timekeeper.

Think of it! over five hundred different movements on shates at the Rink.

Sign Painting.—If you want a good sign at the lowest figure, 36 and 98 Third avenue, is the place to get it.

TTHS JNO. L. DAWES & BRO.

For Throat Diseases and Affections of the chest, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs in speaking in public or singing, her produce most beneficial results. The Troches have proved their efficacy.

Forty Exhibitions have been given at the Academy of Music, and the Pilgrim is more popular than ever

Grand match between Curtis and Swift at the Rink to-night.

Five Bottle Castors at Evans' Department Store, only $1 00, 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall building.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George H. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third avenue. tf.

Great Bargains.—New goods, new attractions, in Vases 50, 75, $1 00, $1 50, $2 00 and Miscellaneous Departments, 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall building.

Frank Smith as Toodles at the Rink to-night.

116 Market Street. 116 Market Street.—Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, in every variety and style, and warrying efficacy. Call and examine the Weed before making your selection.

TTHS

Callie Curtis a model of grace at the Rink.

Buy for your mother, wife or sister, a Weed Sewing Machine, and you will find it placed among her household goods.

TTHS

The Luck of Roaring Camp.

To the many curious instances of obstacles besetting the first appearance of works which have afterward become famous, the story called "The Luck of Roaring Camp"—now recognized as the best American sketch of its character, and the first of a series of contributions to the permanent literature of the language—is to be added. The *Overland Monthly* had reached, we believe, its third number. It was published by the California firm of Roman & Co., and printed by a firm which we may designate as Bacon & Co. Frank Bret Harte was editor. The preceding numbers had been received on this side of the continent with singular cordiality. The critics raised a cry of welcome and proclaimed the new star which had risen in the West. In California each number was received and examined with that sort of solicitude born of local pride and something of provincial sensitiveness that pervades the family upon the appearance of an infant. The manuscript for No. 3 of the new magazine was sent to the printers, and "The Luck of Roaring Camp," as its leading story, was set up. A young woman was employed as the first proof-reader, and to her the first proofs were handed. She read the first column, and laid it down.

"This is not fit for a lady to read!" she bristled; "it must be sent back to the publishers." And it was. Mr. Roman was out of town, sick. His excellent partner of business—a sagacious Scot, with the same notion of literature that a cricket has of conic sections—looked at the naughty tale and shivered. What should he do? Mr Roman's property wavered on the brink of destruction, at the hands of an impure editor. He sent for Harte's publisher to tell me. It does beat all that you can't learn how Socrates and William Penn used to gouge when they was under, after the hours and hours I've spent in telling you about these great men. It seems to me sometimes as if I should have to give you an up-to-date repair. In an awful trial to me to have a boy that don't pay any attention to good example nor to what I say. What! You pulled out three or four handsfull of his hair? Did he squirm any? Now if you'd a give him one or two in the eye—but, as I've told ye, many a time, fighting is poor business. Won't you—for your father's sake—won't you promise to try and remember that! H—m! Johnny, how did it—ahem—which licked?

"You licked him! Sho! Really? Well, now, I hadn't any idea you could lick that Tommy Kelly! I don't believe John Bunyan, in ten years old, could have done it. Johnny, my boy, you can't think how I hate to have you fighting every day or two. I wouldn't have had him lick you for five, no, not for ten dollars! Now, sonny, go right in and wash up, and tell yer mother to put a rag on yer finger. And, Johnny, don't let me hear of your fighting again!

"I never see anybody so down on fighting as the old man was, but somehow he never could break me from it."

Explosions in Our Sewers.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: We do not know whether an occurrence recently reported in the local news of most of our city papers has attracted as much attention as it should. The occurrence referred to was the explosion of gas a few days ago in a culvert on one of our main streets, accompanied by force sufficient to tear up the cartway, and throw out the iron covers to the sewer inlets with great and dangerous violence. The accidental cause of the explosion was the flame of a lamp in the hands of one of the residents of the locality, who had gone on an errand of amusement to examine an inlet from his dwelling to the sewer. The opening to this inlet was so full of inflammable gas that it immediately took fire, flashing in the gentleman's face, and slightly burning him. To prevent further damage he closed the mouth of the inlet, whereupon the flame was carried back into the sewer, and the explosion above noted instantly occurred. This is one of the "hidden dangers" to which we called attention at the time of the serious calamity and still unsolved mystery two years ago at Ninth and Chestnut streets.

Gas, leaking from the street mains, or from imperfect or damaged service pipes in dwellings or stores, is equally a source of danger. In the case of leakage from the street mains it frequently finds its way into the sewers, and sometimes "backs up" from the sewers into the inside standing pipes in dwellings and stores. No such leak should ever be permitted to go without notice and action to find and close the leak. The remedy lies first with those who reside or have business in the vicinity. If a strong smell of gas pervades a neighborhood, the residents may feel certain that there is a dangerous leak somewhere, and should not fail to notify the gas office, and the authorities there should not fail to be diligent in attending to it. We can recall at least three of these culvert explosions within a few years, one of which occurred six squares distant from the place of the leak. They were all dangerous, and it is a piece of extraordinary good fortune that there was so little damage done to property and no loss of life. But how many of the fires of "mysterious" origin were cased by the same agencies, can only be conjectured. As to the leaks from service pipe inside of dwellings and other buildings, they are also exceedingly dangerous, we can only repeat the suggestion already made in these columns at the instance of one of the Trustees of the Gas Works, that all service pipe and branches ought to be tested by the air pump at least once a year.

Philadelphia Invention.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: An exhibition of the working of a new iron fire escape took place Monday morning last at the residence of the inventor, Mr. Henry Luckenback, No. 1,537 South Fourth street. The apparatus consists of a folding ladder made of quarter inch iron rods, which fold at every round, and is hung to the window sill by means of sharp iron hooks. Attached to the ladder is a chain, with a wide strap, intended to be buckled around the waists of women and children, and by which they may be lowered from the windows. There is also a similar strap attached to the bottom of the ladder, so that, in lowering it from the window, a person may be let down to the ground at the same time. The ladder, 26 feet long, folds 10 inches square by about 7 inches high, and if it were 65 feet long, (which would reach from the fifth story of the Continental to the